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## BULLETIN

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### Foster Home Care for the Neglected Child Who is Called a Delinquent

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(A paper read at New York State Conference on Social Work, Session of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, October 20, 1938.)

THIS title is, of course, ridiculously long but it is purposeful. From this discussion I hope that you will come to share my dislike of the word "delinquent" when it is applied to a child, and also that you will accept this so-called delinquent as just another neglected child who is entitled to and, in most cases, is able to profit by the same individualized care and service that the public believes to be the right of the neglected child.

Let us look at what makes a neglected child. First, he lacks a home in which he receives the minimum standard of decency, comfort, care and affection. He may be deprived in such a way that his health is impaired; he may be starved emotionally for lack of affection; he may be subjected in his own home to abuse or moral conditions that have a depraving effect upon him. If such a home cannot be made safe for the child, the public believes that he should be removed from it.

Now let us look at the backgrounds of these so-called delinquents and see whether they differ so very much from what makes the neglected child. In our agency we have recently completed a detailed study of 150 delinquents and I give here what we found in the backgrounds of these children. These 150 children were the first to be committed to us by the new Children's Court of Erie County which was established in 1932 with Judge Cecil B. Wiener on the bench. They represent about one-fifteenth of our case load over a period of five years.

Economically, they came from our most deprived group. About 48 per cent of them came from families on relief; 40 per cent from families with submarginal

incomes. Only one child came from a home where the income really was adequate. The mothers of more than half of them had delinquency records, while two-thirds of them had fathers with delinquency records. Thirty-three of the children had a parent who had been diagnosed as neurotic or psychotic, while 7 had a feeble-minded parent. In the homes of 98 of the 150 children, there was quarreling and intense friction between the parents. The parents of nearly half of them were emotionally unstable.

If broken homes are likely to result in neglect—and it is generally accepted that they are—these children had their share of that, for the parents of half of them were either separated or divorced. One-fifth of them had had their homes broken by death. Eleven per cent of them were illegitimate children. Five and two-tenths per cent of them came from adoption homes—adopted by people in a futile effort to save a home that, even at the time of adoption, was going on the rocks.

If being unwanted by one's parents constitutes neglect, we should mention that more than half of them had never been wanted by their parents. So we have here behind the delinquent child a formidable array of such neglect factors as economic deprivation, inadequate, anti-social or unloving parents, unstable or incomplete homes, and abnormal social settings.

Let us look deep into the children who came from those conditions. Of course, they had committed some offense against society that, legally, made them delinquents, but that, as far as the total child is concerned, is of minor importance. All of them felt in one or more of the following ways: they felt rejected, or insecure, or inferior; or because of their experiences they had a deep and definite resentment to-

ward authority, or they lacked loyalty to anyone, or else there was a conflict of loyalties or they had identified themselves with destructive influences or individuals. A few had severe physical handicaps. A fifth of them had suffered so that they were seriously ill mentally.

They were not what they were because they had been deprived of religious training: only 13 of them had not attended church and Sunday school. The day schools had not met their needs. They were not a defective group of children. Only two of them were feeble-minded; in fact, all but 30 were normal or better than normal in their mental capacity, but three-fourths of them hated school and played truant and more than half of them were below the grade they should have been in. Poor as they were, most of them had had decent, wholesome recreational opportunities. Many of them were skilled in some sport; many loved to read good books. We cannot blame their delinquencies on the movies: very few were excessive in their movie attendance.

The things that had been wrong had been back in their homes. When you put together their family backgrounds and their warped personalities, their treatment needs emerge very clearly. One needs to be wanted by someone, loved by someone; one needs the security that comes from knowing that you matter to someone, the security that comes from opportunities for wholesome self-expression and achievement. One needs to live with decent, loving people, after whom one can, with self-respect, pattern one's self. Whether one is 6 months, or 16, or 60, those things are essential; they are the breath of life.

I believe that the foster boarding home is better equipped to meet those needs than any other substitute environment. Have we or have we not failed to make greater use of foster homes for the neglected child who is called a delinquent, just because we are afraid of that label "delinquent"? We have been providing foster boarding home care for children with various problems for a long, long time. Salvaging delinquents is not a whit more delicate work than is good adoptive work. An epileptic may well be as difficult a child to work with as is a truant. The thief of 100 bicycles may not be nearly so upset as the utterly miserable allergic youngster. An unmarried mother may not be so difficult to adjust to society as would be a deaf child. The title we apply should mean very little to us social workers, but it does mean a lot to the child; it may mean an intolerant community, a hostile school, less confident and more fearful foster parents, and more poorly adjusted own parents. In fact, working with delinquents *does* mean

special handicaps to success and we must conclude that in themselves the children who are labeled delinquents are the most difficult of problem children in that they generally have less of security and a greater combination of handicaps.

Such a child begins life as an unwanted child, and out of that rejection and its consequent insecurity and sense of inferiority develop many and great fears and unhealthy substitutes for reality. He either fails to develop loyalties or he makes destructive ones. Because he is so fearful of the realities of his life, he is apt to resist treatment that means facing reality situations. He may be driven to find expression in excessive aggressions, running away, sex perversions, stealing, etc. The unwanted girl may find her first and only real satisfaction in sexual intercourse—her first experience in being wanted.

I will try to give you briefly an idea of some of the special demands these children make upon a foster home program and how we try to meet them. Before a child is accepted for care we require a full social history in order that we may have an understanding of the forces that have been shaping his life. We require a complete physical examination and examination by a psychologist, preferably with achievement and aptitude tests. We want a report of an interview with a psychiatrist and his recommendations. We require that it be within the realm of possibility that we can find the type of foster home that is indicated by the child's needs; it is necessary that our budget be in such a condition that we will be able to provide the child with adequate clothing, a spending allowance and such things, if necessary, as membership in the Y or Scouts, perhaps roller skates, perhaps a bicycle or dancing lessons and, lastly, that our case load permit the addition of another child.

Some of the elementary things we have learned from our experience with these 150 children are that the best foster parents are those with whom life has not dealt easily but rather those who have had their own difficult problems of personality and adjustment in human relations; who have been able to face these problems and work through them to the point that they are able to live comfortably with themselves. Such people have a special capacity to understand the forces back of the problems of the children, to understand their needs, and to serve and love with patience and courage.

We find that the children are too insecure to be able to bear the competition that the presence of another child of similar age in the home would mean—whether that is an own child or another foster child.

(Continued on page 6)

## Children Who Have Been Short-Changed

"THE present population at this and any other such institution for children contains many who have received less than their share of emotional satisfaction. In some cases they have been short-changed by quarreling, drunken or otherwise immoral parents. In others, where unemployment or mental disease have deprived a child of his home, it is more accurate to say that society, rather than the parents themselves, has deprived them of their birthright. The better our social service becomes, the clearer and more voluminous is the accumulation of evidence in our case records—evidence of the human frailties and social injustices which bring distress to children.

"Were all human beings moral and our society perfect, still there would be need of foster care of children in institutions or family homes. Even in Utopia, parents will die or become unavailable because of accidents, illness or mental defects or disease.

"It is difficult to take the place of the parent of any child and there are plenty of men and women without qualifications for such a task. Sometimes a well-qualified substitute parent finds it easy to serve a child whose own parent is dead, or removed for some reason the child can understand. Frequently, however, we find startling evidence of deep resentment in a child towards any adult who tries to replace a parent lost early in life.

"The child who has both parents living but separated from one another and from him is more certainly short-changed. He has far more uncertainties ahead of him than those who really are orphans. The parents may vie with one another in bidding for his affection. Too often they hold out hopes which cannot possibly be fulfilled. Several of our children are suffering acutely at this time from just such disappointments.

"It is something more than good food and clothing which such a child needs. Yet it is for only a little more than one year that the Albany Home for Children has had a social worker through whom the mental and emotional needs of children can be met. For several years our health services have been unusually good. We aspire to a similarly high level of service in the field of mental hygiene. We are doubly fortunate to have built up first a good health service; for a thorough consideration of mental and emotional problems often is impossible unless built upon a foundation of physical examinations, medical observation and treatment."—*Excerpt from 1938 Annual Report, Albany Home for Children.*

## German Refugee Children

ENGLAND, the Netherlands, Switzerland and other European countries have already provided new homes for thousands of refugee children for whom there is no opportunity to remain in Germany. Shall the United States assume a share of the refugee load? This question is before our people.

The quota is full and running over. Not for years can they, through it, come to this country even when there is a parent left. The Wagner-Rogers joint resolution asks Congress to admit not more than 10,000 children, 14 years of age or under, during each of the calendar years 1939 and 1940. The preamble gives the following reasons for such action:

"Whereas there is now in progress a world-wide effort to facilitate the emigration from Germany of men, women, and children of every race and creed suffering from conditions which compel them to seek refuge in other lands; and

"Whereas the most pitiful and helpless sufferers are children of tender years; and

"Whereas the admission into the United States of a limited number of these children can be accomplished without any danger of their becoming public charges, or dislocating American industry or displacing American labor; and

"Whereas such action by the United States would constitute the most immediate and practical contribution by our liberty-loving people to the cause of human freedom, to which we are inseparably bound by our institutions, our history, and our profoundest sentiments. . . ."

A group of high-minded and influential citizens are ready to make themselves responsible for the children's support and for the cost of supervision in order that the various children's agencies which are in position to provide this supervision may not have additional costs laid upon their budgets because of the refugees. A group of children's workers have drawn up plans based upon the experience of the Coordinating Committee for Jewish Refugee Children who have come in under the quota during the last four years.

The League is presenting these facts to the individual agencies so that their Boards of Directors may reach the conclusion for themselves whether they feel that they would like to take some part in this project. In that case a letter to their United States Senators and Representatives would be in order.

The American Friends Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has been given the privilege, by Chancellor Hitler, to open offices in Berlin and Vienna in order that their work of selection may be carefully done.



## BULLETIN

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C. C. CARSTENS, Editor

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## Viola A. Wurzburg

THE League's many friends and correspondents knew Viola Wurzburg. Whenever the Executive Director could not be reached by your letters or telegrams because I was perhaps a thousand miles away, her prompt word of acknowledgment reached you and your message was gotten to me post-haste, and if perchance you came to New York you found her there as my "alter ego" to do the honors.

Miss Wurzburg began as my secretary in October of the first year of the League's existence. She died suddenly on March 30 on her way to work. She had not been in good health for months, perhaps for years, for we did not hear her complain and did not actually know of her serious health condition. She was literally faithful to the end.

Her excellent memory of faces, of persons and of correspondence and her devotion to the League and to me personally made her an ideal secretary. She will be sorely missed.

—C. C. CARSTENS

## Radio Interpretation

FROM the Child Welfare Commission of Oregon has come a most interesting radio broadcast in which the work of the Commission was skilfully described in an interview over the air. This was one of a series of broadcasts called "The Voice of American Women," a program offered as an opportunity for the outstanding women in the Portland League of Women Voters to contribute to well-informed public opinion.

The response to the broadcast was good and it is suggestive as a technique of interpretation which might receive wider use.

## Meeting Curtailment

BECAUSE of a marked reduction in Community Chest receipts one of our member agencies has been faced with drastic curtailments in budget for the coming year. The following statement of the agency's thinking in meeting this issue we believe will be of interest:

"The Board and the Staff of this agency see three courses open to them: (1) To spread services thin so that we can give some measure of care to the largest number. This we believe is a step backward. (2) To maintain the high standard for service that we have built up slowly and surely through the years for as many children as a limited budget will permit. (3) To curtail some of our services. This can be done in the field of illegitimacy and in foster home care.

"Our program for meeting the emergency is developed around the last two courses. We are of the firm conviction that private children's agencies must maintain high standards of care even though we take fewer children. The private agency must take children requiring the intensive type of case work and equip itself to give the specialized kind of service that is not obtainable in a public agency at this time.

"A private agency cannot and should not accept all responsibility for the unwed mother and her child. Part of the work should be carried by the public agency. It would seem that the cases where special case work is needed, in addition to help through confinement, should be carried by the private agencies. In the past we have accepted almost all Protestant unmarried mothers, which is more than a third of our case load. This is too great a proportion for a private children's agency. A recent study shows that fifty per cent of these cases could be handled just as effectively by a public agency. We are asking the State Department and the Council of Social Agencies to help us work out some plan by which we can be relieved of part of this work.

"With the establishment of a socialized foster home program under public auspices the agency had agreed to continue to assume responsibility for long-time dependent cases until the Children's Division under the State Department had time to equip itself to take over this work. We now regret that we can not give them this help through their critical period of development.

"The Board and the Staff is agreed we will try to maintain a flexible program, and if later experience this year proves that other changes should be made, we will want to consider them immediately."

## An Experiment in Foster Parent Education

THE Children's Agency of Louisville, Kentucky, is experimenting with a study group for foster mothers, which is meeting weekly on Saturday mornings. The funds, which make this study group possible, are being secured from the George Davis Bivin Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio, through the cooperation of the Louisville Mental Hygiene Clinic.

The study group is conducted by Mrs. A. B. Sawyer, Jr., who has a private nursery school in Louisville. Mrs. Sawyer is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has had courses in child training at Vassar College. She has been an active board member of the Mental Hygiene Clinic for nine years, and has had much experience in holding study groups for parent-teacher associations. Mrs. Sawyer had the experience of training nursery school teachers for local W.P.A. nursery schools under the auspices of the University of Louisville for two summers.

During the summer months Mrs. Sawyer plans to do some visiting in our foster homes to discuss problems of individual children. She is at present holding some office conferences for this purpose.

Miss Pauline Klinger, a psychologist with the George Davis Bivin Foundation, is assisting in the project by helping Mrs. Sawyer in personal conferences with the foster mothers. She is also planning to give psychometric tests to some of our children where this need is indicated. The entire project is under the sponsorship of the Louisville Mental Hygiene Clinic, and Dr. Boyd Curtis, a psychiatrist with the Clinic, is available for consultation services following the meetings. We plan to have Dr. Curtis conduct two or three of the lectures. Some of the children in these foster homes are receiving psychiatric service under Dr. Curtis at the Clinic.

The first lecture in the series was held on February 4, and they will be continued until the first of June, when meetings will be discontinued for the summer and resumed early in September. The following topics have been discussed up to date:

Techniques in Handling Children  
The Basis Realities of Life  
Behavior Problems

The Sub-conscious Mind  
Sex—how the question should be approached

Toys for Young Children  
Discipline  
Wide Use of Leisure

The first three talks were considered basic to the entire series. The emphasis in the beginning was put largely upon the pre-school child; during the month of March emphasis was placed upon the child from 8 to 12 years of age, and during the month of April emphasis will be placed on the problems of adolescence. Later, some time will be devoted to the personal problems of parents.

The foster mothers' attendance at the meetings is entirely voluntary. The case workers attempted to stimulate interest but no effort has been made to force their attendance. So far, the average attendance at the meetings has been 24 foster mothers, and we think this is very good considering the fact that they come from all sections of the county as well as from the city. It is interesting to note that two foster mothers, who have accepted children for adoption through the Children's Agency, have been very regular in their attendance.

We believe that Mrs. Sawyer has been able to hold the interest of the group because she is a very pleasing speaker, and, although her material is scientific in its background, her delivery is in simple terminology and is presented with ease and with a real understanding of parents' problems. The foster mothers, apparently, feel at ease in asking questions and making comments. The discussion to date has been free and spontaneous.

The agency believes that the experiment is a very interesting one and is meeting with favorable response from the foster mothers. Many of them seem to realize, for the first time, the real contribution which they are making to the agency's work and the fact that the agency appreciates this contribution. They are beginning to see that their own work with children can be put upon a professional basis. This is the first attempt of the Children's Agency to have group meetings for foster mothers; all of our educational work with them up to this time has been on an individual basis. The case workers are also attending the meetings and believe that they, too, are getting a great deal from Mrs. Sawyer's talks. We also believe that the attendance of the case workers at the meetings stimulates the interest of the foster mothers, and is perhaps giving the foster mother more confidence in herself and making her feel more on a par with the case worker.

—GERALDINE B. GRAHAM  
*Executive Secretary*

## National Conference Program

THE program for the Child Welfare League meetings at the National Conference of Social Work in Buffalo, June 18 to 24, looks unusually interesting. A few of the topics to be discussed are:

"Reorientation of a Private Agency Program in the Light of a Developing Public Program."

"How Can Board and Staff Interpret the Changing Functions in the Children's Field?"

"Does the Children's Agency have a Place in the Adoption Field?"

"Group Homes for Children as a Treatment Process."

"The Case Work Function of the Maternity Home."

"How Can You Prepare a Child for Adoption?"

"How Do the Children's and Family Agency Share in Responsibility for Protective Work?"

"In-Service Training for Institution Staff."

Two of the meetings will be joint sessions with the National Association of Training Schools. Five simultaneous discussion groups will be held. The program is practically completed and in final form will be enclosed with the May BULLETIN. The Committee, which has put in a great deal of work in preparation for this Conference, consists of:

Miss Alice W. Rue, Chairman, Children's Bureau of Delaware, Wilmington

Mr. Paul T. Beisser, Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. C. C. Carstens, Child Welfare League, New York City

Miss Helen Cole, New York Children's Aid Society, New York City

Mr. James Fitzgerald, The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Sybil Foster, Child Welfare League, New York City

Miss E. Marguerite Gane, Children's Aid Society & S.P.C.C., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Alice M. Loomis, Woodfield, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Leonore Stone Meffley, Associated Aid Societies, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Kenneth L. Messenger, Hillside Children's Center, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Margaret Millar, Cleveland Humane Society, Cleveland, Ohio

Miss Maud Morlock, Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Miss Lillian Shapiro, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City

Miss Virginia Trumble, Department of Public Welfare, Olympia, Wash.

Miss Lucy A. Turner, Worcester Children's Friend Society, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning, Children's Service Center, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## Mid-West Regional Conference

A very successful Regional Conference was held in Chicago on April 14th and 15th with a record registration of 1,110.

## White House Conference

AT THE instances of the President of the United States, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has called the fourth White House Conference, to be entitled, "The Conference on Children in a Democracy."

The first meeting of the Conference will be held in Washington on April 26, to which approximately 500 persons prominent in the field of social work for children have been invited. Of this number the Governors of the respective states have been asked to designate a representative.

At the April meeting the purposes of the Conference will be presented and plans will be developed by which this group of men and women can take part in the shaping of the report which may interpret to the nation the primary objectives of a democratic society in relation to its children, the institutions through which it may work for the attainment of its objectives, and the ways in which democracy, through its various institutions, can present to children and youth an intelligent understanding of its goals and ideals in a manner that will elicit enthusiasm and devotion and lead to their practical application in every-day life.

The first meeting on April 26 will be held at the White House. When a report has been perfected in accordance with the ideals and purposes of the Conference, a later meeting will be held, presumably in the winter of 1940.

## Foster Home Care for the Neglected Child Who is Called a Delinquent

(Continued from page 2)

We have learned to expect that the stealing, the running away, the sex delinquencies, the truancy will continue for some time to come. They continued for a long time even in many of the children who are now our most shining successes. They may even have repeated court appearances. More than half of them did get into difficulties that took them back into court.

I do not advocate a program of foster home care for the neglected child who is called a delinquent unless the case workers are the best trained that can be secured and have the necessary personality traits. They must like a difficult job, for it is hard work. They must be sufficiently secure in themselves and their objectives to be able to bear failures. Not the least of the required qualifications is patience: pa-



tience and courage to stick to the job, to meet failure and disappointment again and again and to go on with the child, sometimes painfully slowly; to pick him up when he stumbles; to face an irate community again and again and emerge from each encounter with knowledge that at least one more person understands what you are trying to do and has more understanding of the child; to turn a hostile school into one that takes pride in working with you; to keep alive the fine spirit of service that first opened the door of the foster home to the child; to understand the discouragement of the foster parents and to have within you a reservoir of skills, understanding, and tolerance from which they may draw freely. Then, too, you must be able to do case work in an authoritative situation which some case workers say can not be done. You and the child who is under your care on order of a court are, of course, in an authoritative situation. Well, case work *can* be done in such a situation,—that I know,—but to discuss that would call for another paper.

You need for your home-finder the best person on your staff of superior case workers; one who is capable of understanding why the prospective foster parents want to board children, what are the relations existing among the members of the household and how those relations would affect a foster child, what are their attitudes toward the problems the child may present, what is the extent of their knowledge and understanding of human behavior, and are they capable of further education.

Of course, you will question whether or not the results justify the hard work and all we demand of case workers, foster parents and communities. I will give you the figures as to accomplishments with this particular group of 150. To judge success or failure is a difficult thing. It is dangerously subjective and, therefore, we were perhaps overconservative and leaned more to underestimating our accomplishments rather than overestimating them. We are also aware of the fact that the real value of our work will not be known unless we study this same group perhaps five years from now. But here are our estimates today for whatever they may be worth:

Of the 150 children the results are entirely satisfactory in 26.6 per cent of them. In 18.6 per cent of the cases there has been a cessation of delinquency with a great and well-rounded improvement. In 13.3 per cent of them there has been slight improvement with a cessation of delinquency, but with many problems of adjustment still to be met. In 11.3 per

cent there has been some improvement, but delinquency has not ceased. We have failed with 26 per cent of the group. We expected failure with many of the last group, but we were experimenting and we wanted to see what types we could work with and what types could not be worked with in foster homes. We feel that we can salvage three out of four of the delinquents.

Our best results came when the child was absorbed into the foster family and definitely identified himself with them. If there was anything at all in the child's own family with which to work, we sought as diligently to salvage it as we did to salvage the child and to bring about a reunion of the child and his family. When this was done with safety to all we felt that we had done a really good job. A third of the 150 are back in their own homes or with relatives, a fourth are still in foster homes. Half of those still in foster homes are no longer in need of case work service; they are living on where they are wanted in the place that is home to them.

They are called delinquents by court and community; by the weight of facts they are neglected children and as such they do not merit the stigma that the word "delinquent" carries. We ask that you think of the children back in your own communities who come afoul of the law as belonging to the great group of neglected children and that you, who believe that the care of neglected children is your job, see to it that these boys and girls are treated as such. We have yet much to learn about them and they can teach us much about human behavior. What we learn will add to our skills in dealing with the whole problem of neglect. In time they will probably teach us ways to prevent a continuation of neglect in generation after generation such as we now find in the records in our files. It seems to us at this time that the best way to prevent such continuation is to give these children, before they reach adulthood, the pattern of normal, stable homes through foster boarding home care.



### Porter R. Lee

THE death of Porter R. Lee on March 8, 1939, has removed one of our most important educators from the field of social work. As President of the National Conference of Social Work, and in many other ways, he has interpreted to us the philosophy as well as the practice of social work these many years.

## Developing Program

"SINCE the Children's Aid Society is only a part of the child welfare program of the whole community, it has been our purpose, insofar as our budget will allow, to meet the needs of those children in the community which cannot be met by other child welfare agencies. A flexible and 'friendly' policy of referrals and transfers has been maintained. Until November, 1938, practically all services to children in this county needing placement had been rendered by private agencies. Each year, relatively few young children have been committed to the State Department at Montgomery. In November, 1938, the local Department of Public Welfare began a program of boarding home care for children, and received by transfer six children under care of the Children's Aid Society. It is to be hoped that this service can be expanded and strengthened, since a lack of public care of children, locally, has been a serious drawback to the development of the total child welfare program of the community."

## New Publication List

WE HAVE in preparation a revised list of publications available through the League. Since our last list was published many new pamphlets have been added which we feel will be of interest to workers in the field. Some of the best sellers from the older list and some of the interesting new material now available are as follows:

- Staff Training in Children's Institutions, Kate Bullock
- Purpose and Form of Organization in the Field of Child Care and Protection, Child Welfare League of America
- Standards for Child Protective Organizations, Child Welfare League of America
- A Health Program for Children in Foster Care, Child Welfare League of America
- Planning for the Unmarried Mother, Marjory Embry
- Social Aspects of Child Adoption, Sophia van S. Theis
- Legal Aspects of Adoption, Judge James Hoge Ricks
- Protection of Children in Adoption, Mary Ruth Colby
- The Re-Orientation of a Private Organization's Field of Service, Martha Godwin
- A Ten Year Experiment in Foster Day Care, Luna E. Kenney
- Safeguarding Motherless Children—Problems Involved in Placement of Housekeepers in Motherless Homes, Mrs. Thelma Harris

## Institutional Training

FROM Cleveland, Ohio, comes the announcement of an Educational Program for "Professional Preparation in Institutional Care of Children."

The aim of this program is to provide a well-rounded, two-year educational experience in the field of child welfare, with specialization in institutional work. Students who satisfactorily complete the course may qualify for practice in various kinds of case work agencies, child caring and training institutions, organizations dealing with delinquents, and certain specialized agencies that combine the practice of case work and group work.

Requirements for admission as a candidate for the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration include a bachelor's degree from a properly accredited institution and pre-professional preparation in the social sciences.

The period of residence for the education program for institutional workers is two academic years or four semesters. The regular academic vacations are not granted in field work, but the agency giving the field work experience allows Christmas and Easter holidays at its own convenience.

The tuition for the course is \$600.00, payable \$150.00 each semester. For further details, write—MISS ELIZABETH P. LYMAN, Director of Admissions, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

## New Appointment

DR. GEORGE S. STEVENSON is to become Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. He has been appointed to succeed Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, who has asked to be relieved of his duties here except as part-time Field Consultant, in order to give more time to the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Canada, of which he is General Director and Founder.

Dr. Stevenson has for many years been connected with the National Committee and comes to his new post as Medical Director well equipped for the position. The staff of the Child Welfare League of America has long worked in pleasant and profitable relationship with Dr. Stevenson in the field. We congratulate him upon his new post and wish him well with his new responsibilities.